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GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT OVER EUROPE

1939-1943

Methods and Organization of Nazi Controls

THE NAZI OCCUPATION OF NORWAY

23 October 1943

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APPENDIX

Norwegian Government Officials

(Most of the list is as of March 1943. Since changes occur among governmental officials as well as in NS membership, there is no certainty that this list is correct at this time.)

Head of State and Party: Minister President Vidkun Abraham Quisling.

Head of the Forer's Secretariat and Secretariat of the Minister President: O. Lundesgaard.

Head of State and Party Secretariat: Finn Thrane

The Cabinet

Ministry	Ministers	Advisers	Heads of Administrative Departments
Interior	A.V. Hagelin	Th. Dahl	O.A. Aalholm (Central) H.G. Hasle (General) T.H. Oestrem (Directorate of Medicine) S. Klevar (Directorate of Veterinary Surgery) F. Kjelstrup (Civil Administration of Army and Navy)
Church and Education	R.S. Skancke		S. Feyling (Church) J.K. Norvik (Schools)
Culture and Propaganda	R.J. Fuglesang	Prag-Magelsen (Womens' Affairs)	A. Beggerud (Press) B. Holst (General) S. Heggstad (Culture) F. Storen (Foreign Propaganda)

Ministry	Ministers	Advisors	Heads of Administrative Departments
			A. Sveen (Theatre Directorate) R.B. Hallan (Film Production Directorate)
Justice	S.P. Riisnaes		R.K. Larsen (Advisory Department)
Police	Jonas Lie		E.Y. Olbjorn (Maj. Gen. of the Order Police. O.S. Fritzner (Order Police) K. Marthinsen Th. Thronsen (Chief of Hird Staff)
Social Affairs	J.A. Lippestad		A.B. Frydenberg (General) A. Kringlebotten (Insurance)
Food(in which is incorporated the Ministry of Supply)	E.S. Blehr		A.P. Ljungberg (Trade and Industry) K.G. Harnoll (Fisheries)
Shipping	K.S. Irgens		L.U. Svendsen(Directorate)
Agriculture	T.S.O. Fretheim-		A. Thromle (Directorate) L.S. Spildo (Production Directorate)
Labor	T. Hustad		Guldberg (Employment) H. L'Orange (Communications Directorate) S. Svensen (Post Office Directorate)
Finance	A. Prytz	E. Sandberg (resigned in September 1943)	P. von Hirsch (Central)
Labor Service and Sports	A. Stang		R. Holm (General) C. Hoff (Sports) S. Frolich-Hansson (General of Labor Service)

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Mrs. Bergquist-Andresen
(Women's Labor Service)
D.J.H. Bjerkelund (Chief
of Labor Service Staff)

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I. NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS BEFORE THE OCCUPATION

The Norwegian constitution is based on the fundamental law drafted by a constitutional assembly at Eidsvoll, and adopted on 17 May 1814.

Norway is a limited monarchy. The executive power rests with the king, but the Council of State (Statsrad), headed by a Minister of State (Statsminister), is responsible for the king's acts. His decisions must be countersigned by the Minister of State or a member of the Council. The king has the right of suspensive veto.

The Council of State before 9 April 1940 was composed of nine members (Statsrader) responsible to the Storting (Parliament). In this body they enjoyed the right to speak, introduce bills and proposals, but not to vote.

The king is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, but his authority in this respect, too, has only provisional validity. Final decision rests with the Storting, and only with its approval may the king proceed to declare war or enter into alliances.

Members of the Storting were elected for four years, according to proportional representation by all Norwegian citizens who were twenty-three years of age and had resided in the country for five years.

A candidate for a seat in the Storting had to be thirty years of age and must have resided in Norway for ten years. The Storting was a unicameral assembly composed of 150 members. For purposes of making or modifying statutes the Storting was divided into two divisions: the Lagting and the Odelsting. One-fourth of the Storting (38 members) met in the Lagting, the remainder (112) met in the Odelsting when statutes of the realm were

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dealt with. The Lagting could exercise a suspensive veto with reference to statutory legislative proposals initiated by the Odelsting. If such proposals were twice rejected the questions were decided by the whole Storting acting as one body; two-thirds of the votes decided the issue. It should be noted that most of the business taken up by the Storting, including budget and financial resolutions, was other than statutory legislation and was decided in the representative assembly sitting as one body. The Storting could not be dissolved before a new election had taken place. The powers vested in this assembly made it the strongest authority in the state.

The Presidential Board of the Storting consisted of six members: the President and Vice President of the Storting; the President and Vice President of the Lagting and the Odelsting. The Board was concerned with technical aspects of the representative assembly and did not possess constitutional powers. (Immediately after the invasion, however, the Presidential Board assumed constitutional functions.)

The Storting elected the Directors of the Bank of Norway (Norges Bank), except the Chairman and Vice Chairman, who were appointed by the Crown.

A. Judiciary

1. The Supreme Court: The Supreme Court (Höyesterett) could (according to paragraphs 86-91 of the constitution) be controlled by the Storting, which, by means of instituting a Riksrett (court of impeachment), might launch proceedings against any member of the final court of appeal (as well as against members of the executive or legislature) if the Odelsting decided that such proceedings should be undertaken. (This is specifically mentioned in order to demonstrate an aspect of popular sovereignty as practiced in

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Norway. On the other hand, it apparently would not safeguard the principle of separating the judicial power from the executive and legislature. The question of the separation of powers has caused dissension between the Department of Justice and the Supreme Court, the latter claiming that the independance of the courts is prescribed in the constitution, the former maintaining that the constitution contains no definite statement to that effect.)

2. Local Courts: Civil litigation was generally first referred to a Conciliation Council (Forliksrad) where attempts would be made to reach a settlement. The members were elected by the local council for three years. If a settlement of a case was not reached, or the case was considered to be beyond the faculties of the Conciliation Council to decide, it would be taken up by the district or town court.

In the country, the district court (Herredsrett), in the large towns, the town court (Byrett) represented the court of first instance in cases both civil and criminal. Judgments of courts in cases involving 500 Kroner or more could be appealed to courts of appeal (Overretter), and thence, if 5000 Kroner or more were involved, to the Supreme Court. Courts of appeal were found in Oslo, Skien, Bergen, Trondheim, and Tromsö, consisting of three professional judges who might, at the request of one of the parties, be accompanied by four lay judges.

Minor criminal cases were handled by the police. Norway was divided into fifty-five police districts, each controlled by a police commissioner (Politimester), who, in addition to executing other duties, functioned as a police magistrate, exercising the right to impose fines up to 5000 Kroner.

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The police commissioner was required to pass the law examinations of the University of Oslo before he could be appointed to his post.

In rural areas the chief executive police officer was the bailiff (Lensmann).

More serious cases were prosecuted by the district and town courts subsequent to hearings before a preparatory court (Forhörsrett). If the defendant pleaded guilty, the Forhörsrett could pass sentence; otherwise the case was tried by the town or district judge together with two laymen. The jurisdiction of town or district courts was limited to crime punishable with not more than five years' imprisonment. The Lagmannsrett tried cases involving more serious criminal acts and acted also as a court of appeal from the decisions of the town and district courts. The Lagmannsrett was presided over by three professional judges who tried the case with a jury composed of ten men or women. From the Lagmannsrett an appeal could be made on questions of law or on sentence to the final court of appeal -- the Supreme Court. Prosecutions were instituted by government officials, the Advocate-General, e.g. one of the twelve State Advocates, or a police commissioner.

B. Local Administration

Since 1837 town and country had enjoyed full powers of local self-government. The primary corporate units (communes) into which Norway was divided for purposes of local government were the town (by) and rural district (herred), each with a council elected by proportional representation. Suffrage regulations were similar to those for national elections. There were 65 town and 695 rural districts. The towns and districts were grouped into eighteen counties (fylker). The rural communes were represented

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in the county council (Fylkesting); the town communes, on the other hand, were not. The administrative functions of the communes were of greater importance than those of the counties, the latter being more concerned with supervision than with administration. In town and country alike the councils consisted of two main bodies, the full session of the council and its executive committee (Formannskap). Both council and the committee had the same chairman (Ordfører), who was elected by the council from among the committee. The chairman was the legal representative of the commune.

The official known as the Fylkesmann was appointed by the Crown. He was the chief representative of the central government in the country, and, in addition, as a local officer administered the county in accordance with decisions made by the county council. As representative of the central government, the Fylkesmann enjoyed independent powers in relation to local government affairs over which he had considerable control.

In general it may be stated that the government was decentralized to a very considerable degree. In later years, however, the trend was in the direction of control by the central government with regard to financial projects which involved imposition of a prolonged pecuniary burden upon the communes. The town and district councils, on the other hand, voiced the belief that they possessed the right of taxation and appropriation within the area. The funds for local government purposes were raised mainly by direct taxation.

C. The State Church

Ninety-six and eight-tenths percent of the population adhered to the established Evangelical Lutheran State Church. The Lutheran State Church was established by royal decree, but in time Lutheranism became associated

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with an essential part of Norwegian culture. Norwegian nationalists assumed that Protestantism was peculiarly adapted to the "Nordic temperament." Until 1908 candidates for the Lutheran ministry received theological training at the University of Oslo. The "Fundamentalists," however, expressed anxiety over the advanced types of theology taught in the Faculty of Theology at the University. The Storting authorized the establishment of a separate institution called the "Congregational Faculty," (Menighets-fakultetet) which was supported by public subscription for the training of theologians on conservative lines. Henceforth, each parish was allowed to choose whether it desired a minister trained at the University or at the Congregational Faculty.

D. Education

School attendance was obligatory for all children between the ages of seven and fourteen years. The elementary schools depended upon the local council for their financial requirements. Secondary schools received a large measure of support from central funds. Universities and other centers of higher learning, which enjoyed the same prestige, were state institutions.

E. The Armod Forces

The armed forces formed a single structure in two parts -- the Army and the Navy. Each had its own Air Force. The king was the nominal Commander-in-Chief whose duties were discharged through the General-in-Command and the Admiral-in-Command.

The Army consisted of six divisions. In peacetime the Army conscripted about 12,500 men a year who trained for 84 days. The liability for service in the line lasted twelve years, followed by twelve years in the reserve.

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In wartime it was expected that Norway could muster 200,000-300,000 men who knew the military rudiments.

The Navy was recruited, by the same system of conscription as the Army, from among the seafaring population. The Royal Norwegian Navy was not designed to operate outside home waters. The fleet in 1940 was made up of four 40-year-old Ironclads of about 3,500 tons, 7 modern destroyers, 9 submarines, and some 40 minor vessels.

Naval and coast defense units and coast artillery were regarded in practice as a single defense machine.

F. Social Service

Before the invasion, Norway possessed a well-developed system of various forms of social insurance and protection against industrial accidents and over-work. This formed an integral part of governmental institutions. Part of this system dates back to the end of the nineteenth century but it was expanded greatly especially after the Labor Party gained political ascendancy.

Responsibility for public health was divided between the central government and the local districts. The Director of Public Health, under the Ministry of Social Affairs, supervised all public health activity. The state-appointed medical officers rendered gratuitous treatment to about 14 percent of the population. Most of the existing hospitals were public institutions.

The Smallholders and Housing Bank was set up (in 1915) by the state and extended loans to individuals for the building of small houses. In providing working-class housing the local authorities played a more prominent role than the state.

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Poor relief was a direct local obligation. The law of 1900 made it obligatory to maintain persons in want. Before 1938 more than one-third of the total annual expenditure on social services came under the heading of poor relief.

G. Political Parties

The election of 1937 gave the Labor Party, for the first time, the position of the strongest single party. Its spectacular growth in recent years is in a great measure attributable to the growth of industrialism. In the early days of its power the Labor Party held more extreme views than similar parties in Central and Western Europe. In 1919 the Norwegian Labor Party joined the Third International, but conflict soon developed with the Moscow International from which it was ejected in 1923. The "true Communists" thereupon formed a separate party. Social Democrats, who had seceded from the Labor party owing to its affiliation to the Moscow International, returned to the fold. In 1938 the Labor Party became affiliated to the Second International. The views of the individual members of the party continued to vary. It has been asserted that the Labor Party inculcated class-consciousness which militated against national unity -- an assertion to which members of the party would naturally make strong objections.

It was often asserted that the Labor government embraced pacifist views and neglected to provide Norway with an adequate defense system. No organized group expressed this criticism more vigorously than the second strongest party in the Storting, namely, the Conservative party (Höyre). It should be of interest to note that the Norwegian Conservative party, and the Conservative press as a matter of fact, were the most forcible agencies in pointing out the threats of Nazism -- and other forms of dictatorship -- to democratic

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institutions. The Conservative party drew its main support from the larger towns and prosperous agricultural districts of the southeast, but it did not represent a purely class party in any sense. The Conservatives advocated individual enterprise and protection of private property. They opposed the planned economy which Liberals and Labor groups called for. The Liberals were said by the Conservatives to be pseudo-Socialists. To Socialism in any form, or of any color, the Conservatives were wholeheartedly opposed.

The Liberal Party (Venstre) drew its greatest support from the western and northern districts of Norway. In many instances in recent years the Liberals would support schemes of social legislation advocated by the Labor Party. The Liberals suspected any foreign investments in Norway as portending "economic penetration." For this reason they were largely responsible for the so-called "Concession Laws," which are primarily aimed at the restriction of foreign control over Norwegian natural resources.

A minor political role was played by the Agrarian party (Bondepartiet). Before the invasion it had an average support of 14 percent of the recorded votes. It had no decided or unanimous views on matters of general policy that differed greatly from those held by the major parties on whose side members of the Agrarian party would varyingly throw their weight as the occasion arose.

After 1930 the Communists were not represented in the Storting. There were scattered groups of Communist sympathizers and fellow-travelers among intellectuals, as well as among

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workers, but these never did gain real influence in Norway.

Nor did Nasjonal Samling gain popular support at any time. Nasjonal Samling (NS) and its founder, Vidkun Quisling, were regarded by Norwegians as representing the lunatic fringe which is found in most countries to a greater or smaller degree. Quisling, who during an earlier sojourn in Russia had embraced Communism, subsequently became an ardent admirer of Fascism. When NS was founded in 1933 its ideology was closer to Italian Fascism than German National Socialism. As the importance of Mussolini and Hitler changed, Quisling adapted his views to those of the latter and the NSDAP. Quisling served for a short time as Minister of Defense, but his small group of followers was not represented in the Storting. When the invasion occurred, Von Falkenhorst (and later Terboven) realized the weakness of the leader of NS. Quisling was Hitler's personal choice. He can be removed only at the Führer's command.

II. FIRST STAGES OF OCCUPATION

German military operations in Norway started in the early morning of 9 April 1940. The Oberkommando of the Wehrmacht lay in the hands of General Nikolaus von Falkenhorst, who exercised supreme authority over the operations of the German armed forces. In the first proclamation issued by Von Falkenhorst to the Norwegian people on 9 April 1940 the General maintained that an agreement between the German government and the legally constituted Norwegian government could be reached on "measures of protection". He appealed to the Norwegian people not to undertake actual resistance of any kind and promised that he would "respect and secure in full measure the existence of the Kingdom, the preservation of its armed forces, the freedom of the Norwegian people, and the future independence of the country." 1/

1/ Text of Proclamation in Norway and the War, September 1939-December 1943. Edited by Minoca Curtis. P. 58.

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The second proclamation was issued under the impact of the persistent resistance of the Norwegian people and their government against German aggression. Although still offering the hand of friendship, the proclamation threatened the Norwegian people with the "severest and most relentless means" of crushing any opposition:

> "Any one who assists the mobilization ordered by the former Government, now evacuated, or anyone who spreads false rumors will be court-martialled.
> Any civilian who is found carrying arms will be shot.
> Anyone found guilty of the sabotage of the means of transport or communication or of public undertakings will be shot.
> Anyone making use of war materiel which offends against international regulations (e.g., dum-dum bullets) will be shot.
> The German army, victorious in many a battle, the large and powerful Air Force, and the Navy will see to it that this my proclamation is enforced." 1/

III. TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

When the German troops marched into Norway, two ways of handling the Norwegian problem seemed open to them: cooperation with the legally constituted authorities, or installation of a German-imposed government. The German Minister tried to persuade the King and his government to hand over and demobilize Norwegian armed forces; on the other hand, the Germans encouraged Quisling to make a bid for becoming head of an "autonomous" government. On 9 April, the day of the invasion, Quisling proclaimed himself head of the Norwegian government and announced his list of prospective members of a "National Government". Under the Norwegian constitution the government is appointed by the king. King Haakon VII did not endorse

1/ Text of Proclamation in Norway and the War, September 1939-December 1940.

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Quisling's self-imposed authority; the latter therefore could not hope to succeed without permanent German intervention. Moreover, Quisling could not find sufficient persons willing to serve in a government led by himself. Meanwhile, the King, the government, and the Storting had refused to enter into any agreement with the invaders. 1/ The King, his government, and members of the Storting went to Hamar, where, on 9 April, the last representative assembly requested and confirmed the continuance in office of the existing Council of State. At Elverum, on the same day, the Storting sanctioned the removal of the King and his Council of State beyond the frontiers. The removal of the executive elsewhere than the capitol created a gap in the Norwegian machinery of administration. To meet this difficulty, the Supreme Court took upon itself the responsibility of setting up an Administrative Council for the occupied districts. In assuming this responsibility, the Supreme Court seems to have acted on an analogy drawn from its power under paragraph 46 of the constitution. It justified its constitutional novum by approximating the existing situation to that of the death of a king while his successor was still a minor. For this provision is found in the Norwegian constitution. It was expressly laid down that foreign affairs and the army administration lay outside the province of the purely administrative body - the Administrative Council. Its position as a purely temporary expedient was stressed by the King when he acknowledged the communication relating to the establishment of said

1/ See Proclamation to the People of Norway by H.M. the King of Norway and Mr. Hygaardsvold, Prime Minister, April 10, 1940, in Norway and The War, p. 64.

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Council. 1/

As long as the battle was going on in the north, the Administrative Council proved its usefulness. The Germans did not want to do anything unnecessary to dissipate the fiction that Germany was interested alone in the strictly strategic aspect of the Norwegian situation. The proclamation of the Reichskommissar of 26 April 1940 also underlined this aspect. 2/ "I enter this task with a will to restrict the unpleasant measures for the population to a strict minimum. The decisive prerequisite is a loyal attitude on the part of the population. The Norwegian administrative organs have agreed to collaborate in this task. They remain in office and continue to exercise their functions." When the military situation was firmly in hand, however, the Germans became dissatisfied with the insufficient support they received from their Administrative Council. 3/ The Council kept strictly to its program of asserting to the Norwegian people the rights(according to International Law) in an occupied country. Exploiting the prevalent confusion in Norway intensified by the collapse of the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, the Germans entered into negotiations with the Presidential Committee of the Storting with the aim of deposing King Haakon VII and dismissing the government, both having established themselves in Great Britain. The Germans made slight progress in these negotiations, but their promises to keep Norwegian administration intact

1/ The correspondence between the King and the Chief Justice is found in C.J. Hambro's 'I Saw it Happen in Norway. New York, 1940. pp. 52-58.
2/ Deutsches Verordungsblatt in Norwegen, April 24/May 6, 1940. p. 2.
3/ The German dissatisfaction with the too-limited power of the Administrative Council is discussed by R. Schiedermaier in Die Staatsrechtliche Entwicklung in Norwegen, in Deutsche Verwaltung, 1941, p. 31.

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were not trusted, and their demands to include Quisling elements in the new governmental set-up were too obnoxious to Norwegians to admit a feasible agreement. The King and his government in exile, together with a greater part of the merchant marine (the pride and glory of Norwegians) which had escaped falling into enemy hands, has become a symbol of unyielding Norwegian determination to carry on the struggle to regain independence.

IV. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF REICHSKOMMISSAR

Relatively early, even before the campaign in Norway had ended, (24 April, 1940), the Führer appointed Gauleiter Terboven of Essen as Reichskommissar for the occupied Norwegian territories. 1/ The Reichskommissar is the personal representative of the Führer in the occupied country. He is not an executive organ of the army, but holds equal rank with the Commanding General of the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht and exercises full civil authority in the occupied Norwegian territory. 2/

The Reichskommissar derives his power directly from the Führer and is directly responsible to him through the head of the Chancellery, Secretary of State Lammers. The task of coordinating the Norwegian Affairs with the different branches of the German administration is handled by the Reichsministry of the Interior, Section for Norwegian Affairs. But the political supervision of the Reichskommissariat centers exclusively in the head of the Chancellery.

In May, 1940 the newly appointed District President in Vienna,

1/ Deutsche Verordungsblatt für Norwegen, April 20/May 6, 1940, p.2.
2/ See Seyss-Inquart, the Reichskommissar in the Netherlands in Zeitschrift für Völkisches Verfassungsrecht, 1941.

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Dr. Delbrügge, was appointed deputy to Terboven. In the spring and early summer of 1940, Delbrügge took a leading part in the negotiations with the presidential board of the Storting and the political groups. Later on he was replaced as Chief of the Administrative Division by District President Koch. His political functions as well as the title of Reichskommissar, was taken over by succeeding heads of the NSDAP in Norway.

V. THE ORGANIZATIONAL SET-UP OF THE REICHSKOMMISSARIAT IN NORWAY (RKN)

(The formal designation of the administrative authority is: "The Reichskommissar For Occupied Norwegian Territories.")
Reichskommissar: Josef Terboven.
Deputy Reichskommissar and Leader of the Einsatzstab: Hans H. Neumann.

The headquarters of the Reichskommissariat are in Oslo. Headquarters take charge of the administrative business and of the following counties: Akershus, Östfold, Vestfold, Buskerud, Telemark. There are principal local branch offices (Dienststellen) which function under a regional commissar in the following localities:

In Lillehammer for Hedmark and Opland counties - Chief, . . . (unknown)

In Kristiansand for Austagder county - Chief, Ministerial Councilor SS Major Dr. Meyer

In Stavanger for Rogaland county - Chief, Attorney and SS Major Nising

In Bergen for city of Bergen and Hordaland, Sogn and Fjordane counties - Chief, NSDAP District Leader Christen

In Trondheim for Möre, Sör-Tröndelag and Nord-Tröndelag counties - Chief, NSDAP District Leader Christen

In Narvik for Nordland county - Chief, SS Colonel Noratzke

In Tromsö for Troms county - Chief, Ministerial Councilor SS Lieutenant Dr. Hagmeister

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In Kirkenes for Finmarken county - Chief, Assistant Judge SS Lieutenant Dr. Grosch

The Reichskommissariat in Oslo with a staff totaling over 1000 people has been divided up into various departments and divisions. There are four main departments:

1. Administrative Department	Chief, District President Dr. Koch
2. Economic Department	Chief, Senator Otte
3. Propaganda Department	Chief, Ministerial Councilor Dr. G. W. Mueller
4. Engineering and Technical Department	Chief, Ministerial Councilors Henne (for Technical) and Dr. Klein (for Roads)

There exists furthermore the following divisions which are more or less completely integrated into the organization of the Reichskommissariat:

1. Labor Service	Bormann, Chief Labor Leader, (Generalarbeitsführer) and Von Hultitz, Reich Labor Service (Reichsarbeitsdienst)
2. Postal and Telegraph	Postmaster General Herzer
3. Police	
Chief of Police and SS in Norway:	Rediess General of Police
Chief of Security Police in Norway:	Hüring Major General of Police
Chief of the Security Service in Norway:	Fehlis Standartenführer
4. SS Einsatzstab	Chief Deputy Commissar, SS Colonel H. H. Neumann; Dr. Hagemann (Hauptgemeinschaftsleiter)

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Police and NS Einsatzstäbe have their own local branches which cooperate with the branches of the RKN, but they are formally independent and cannot give one another orders, nor do each of these separate organizations exercise their special authority over the same area.

A. Subdivisions and Functions of Various Departments and Divisions.

1. Administrative Department:

a. Administrative Section — Chief, Dictrict President Koch; Section Chief, Ministerial Councilor Dr. Hagemann

b. Central Section (with subdivisions)

c. Section for Foreign Affairs (with subdivisions) — Chief, Ministerial Councilor Dr. Schiedermaier; Deputy Chief, Dr. Jess

(Connection with the Reich Chancellery (Dr. Lammers) and the Section for Norwegian Affairs in the Reich Ministry of Interior. German consular affairs in Norway handled by Secretary of the Consulate, Dr. Scholz.)

2. The Ministry of Interior:

d. Section for Domestic Affairs (with subdivisions) — Chief, Ministerial Councilor Dr. Völpel; Counsel for Norwegian Communal Administration, Dr. Nugel; Counsel for Sequestration, Dr. Schneider.

e. Section for Administration of Justice — Chief unknown

(1) German Jurisprudence and Jurisdiction

(2) Norwegian Jurisprudence and Jurisdiction

(3) German Registrar's Office

c. Section for Public Health — Chief, Medical Councilor, Dr. Paris

2. Economic Department: — Chief, Senator Otte

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a. Chief Economic Section	Chief, De Vries
(1) Central Section	
(2) Section for Foreign Trade	
(3) Section for Domestic Trade and Industry	
(4) Section for Agriculture	Dr. Blankenmagel and Dr. Richert
(5) Section for Forestry	Oberforstmeister Stahlmann
(6) Section for Fisheries	Dr. Vogt
(7) Section for Labor and Social Problems	Von Maltitz
(8) Section for Price Regulation	
(9) Section for Transportation	Chief Engineer Straehb
(10) Section for Electricity	
(11) Section for Finance	
(12) Representation of Deutsche Bank in the RKK and Norges Bank	

4. Propaganda Department

a. General Propaganda Problems	Ministerial Councelor Mueller
b. Propaganda Section II	F. Grebe
c. Press	Moser
d. Radio	Müller-Franken
e. Literature	Dr. Fincke; Dr. Meyer
f. School	Ministerial Counselor Dr. Huhnhäuser
g. Art	President Müller-Scheldt
h. Welfare of Troops	S.S. Leader Raupenscher

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The head of the Engineering and Technical Section, Ministerial Councilor Henne, is directly responsible to Reichsminister Speer as Inspector-General for Roads, insofar as the business of the Organization Todt is concerned.

The Organization Todt, or, as it has been recently re-baptized, the Legion Speer, has a compact organization of its own. In more recent times the organization works under the direct supervision of the Economic Planning Staff of the Armed Forces (Wehrwirtschaftsstab) which puts the Todt formations to work on its projects. The Organization Todt is directly connected with the NSDAP through the person of Dr. Feuchtwanger who is at the same time Leader of the Einsatzgruppe Viking of the Todt organization, which deals with the subject of labor supply as well as head of the Technical Department of the Landesgruppe Norwegen of the NSDAP. 1/

A special role is played by the NS Einsatzstab , under the leadership of Hans H. Neumann. Dr. Neumann is deputy to the Reichskommissar as well as Landesgruppenleiter and thus personifies a close collaboration between party and administration. To his special activities belong the relations with Nasjonal Samling and its administrative surveillance. For this purpose the NS Einsatzstab has branch offices at the seats of the provincial administration staffed with two Germans, one with jurisdiction over the Norwegian party organization and one with jurisdiction over the German

1/ CID 39108, June 5, 1943.

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party members and German civilians in general.

The Kriegsmarinedienststelle (War Marine Service) operates the ships carrying supply to the military establishment in Norway. Although it closely collaborates with the Economic Department in the RKM and with the Service branches of the military forces, it is under an independent administration which is directed by Reich Governor Kaufmann in Hamburg, Commissar for Ocean Transport (RKSee).

The central organization of the RKK See Norway at Oslo is divided into seven sections. There are inspectors in Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen, Trondheim, Narvik, Tromsoe, and Kirkenes.

VI. DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS BETWEEN MILITARY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES

After the establishment of the Reichskommissariat, the tasks of civil administration were in principle taken over by the Reichskommissar. But many of the civilian employees and many members of the police force who had received special training for their Norwegian jobs before the invasion had gone down with the German cruiser Blücher in Oslo fjord. The remaining forces who were at the disposal of the Reichskommissar were therefore incapable of the task of supervising and controlling the country at the start of the occupation. The commanding officers of the military forces promised the Reichskommissar their help in carrying through the civilian tasks. 1/

1/ Facsimile of Secret German Documents seized during the raid on the Lofoten Islands on March 4, 1941. Document 1, p. 5).

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But when the civilian organs had been strengthened enough to carry on their tasks, the military organs were specifically asked to keep out of the general Norwegian affairs unless their participation were requested (a) by the German Security Police; (b) if units of the German Security Police were not available at the scene of action. Although the Reichskommissariat is equal in rank to the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, the latter sends direct requests to the different sections of the Reichskommissariat (as regards the Organization Todt, see V). 1/ With the increase of the invasion danger the Army Command has come very much to the fore again and is in process of superseding the civilian agencies. In case of immediate danger the civilian agencies simply shrink to the role of auxiliary military organs. 2/ The following list contains the principal commanders as well as those chief agencies of the armed forces which are working mainly in fields closely connected with general control tasks.

Military Commanders

Commander-in-Chief of the German Forces in Norway	General Von Falkenhorst
General Commanding Mountain Troops	Maj. Gen. Feuerstein
Second-in-Command of German Forces in Norway	
Commander-in-Chief of German Naval Forces in Norway	Admiral Ciliax
General Commanding Air Force Operations	Air Force Gen. Stumpf

Military Agencies

1. Economic Planning Staff of the armed forces (Wehrwirtschaftsstab)

1/ OID 3S108. Letter to the Chiefintendant of the Wehrmachtbefehlshaber in Norway to the Reichskommissar for the Occupied Norwegian Areas, Department of Labor and Social Affairs, OU, March 6, 1943.
2/ See Kilgour Cable quoting Aftontidningen, September 25, 1943.

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Norwegen - We-Wi-St) with local officers.

The Economic Planning Staff is the military complement of the Chief Economic Division of the RKN. In reality the military staff is only concerned 1) with natural resources and industry, more especially with mining and armament production; 2) with transportation, importation and distribution of oil from Germany.

2. Chief Intendant of the armed forces (Chefintendant der Wehrmacht) is the highest authority on questions of economics in the immediate sector of the armed forces. He plans the maintenance of occupation troops and cooperates with the Chief Economic Division of the RKN (HA Wo-Wi).

3. Chief of Transportation (Transport-Kommandantur Oslo - TK) with local transportation officers and station masters. Railway transportation and construction problems are cleared through this office.

4. Motorized transportation (Armee-Ober-Kommando Abt. f. Kraftfahrzeuge - AOK - "Kraft") with local officers. Handles requisitions by the armed forces of motorized vehicles and boats, as well as repair work done by garages.

5. Oberster Truppenbetreuungsoffizier cooperates with the RKN Chief Propaganda Division. RKN provides tobacco, alcohol, radio equipment, etc.; while the Oberster Truppenbetreuungsoffizier makes arrangements for visits by German artists, cinema performances for soldiers, theatrical performances for soldiers, bookstores, and sport events.

6. Inspector of the land fortifications Nord (Inspekteur der Landes befestigungen Nord - Pi-Stab.) The inspector is in charge of coastal defense fortifications.. In addition, he enjoys considerable authority in the RKN Chief Vo-Wi, Section Forestry, Labor, Price Administration and Chief Engineer-

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ing Division (Organization Todt).

7. Defense Staff (Abwehrstab - Ast) with local officers. The defense staff cooperates with the RKN division of the Higher SS Police Chief Nord, particularly with regard to protection against espionage and commando raids. In addition, it is the highest authority on censorship of foreign mail. In the latter capacity it cooperates with the RKN division in Norway on Post and Telegraph.

8. Military Post Master (Armee-Feldpostmeister) with local military post offices. Duties are obvious.

9. Territorial Section Chiefs of the Army cooperate with regional sections of the RKN, with officers of the Wo-Mi on the spot, with local officers in charge of railway stations and transportation, with local defense officers, with the security police, and with the Organization Todt.

The Territorial Section Chiefs are subordinated to the local commander's appointment (Kommandanturen) who together with troops of the Army form a unit. The local commander's appointment represents the liaison in relation to the civil population. To this extent it is chiefly concerned with the functions of the Quartermaster Corps and the Communication Police and cooperates with regional offices of the RKN. The Field Police is adjoined to the local commander's appointment. Their chief function in Norway is to supervise the discipline of the troops and to prevent black market operations by and with the soldiers. Otherwise the Territorial Section Chiefs supervise the civil population with regard to patroling the streets and controlling communications.

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VII. NASJONAL SAMLING TAKES OVER

By decree 25 September 1940 the Reichskommissar announced that the authority of King Haakon VII and his government was repudiated. He dismissed the Administrative Council and dissolved all existing political parties excepting Nasjonal Samling (NS). (NS took as its symbol the golden cross from the sagas of the ancient kings - the so-called Sun Cross.) Thirteen state concilors were appointed from the ranks of NS by the Reichskommissar 1/ .

No formal cabinet was established. The decree of 25 September 1940 provides for the Reichskommissar's approval only in case the uncilors want to issue decrees derogating from the Norwegian constitution. It soon became evident that the councilors derive their authority exclusively from the occupying power. Terboven himself described the actual situation quite accurately when he defended orders of the uncilor of Police by insisting that these orders, as they require his approval, are to be considered as his own. Quisling did not take any job in the Norwegian government in the autumn of 1940 but carried on as leader of NS. The function conferred on the Reichskommissar's nominees was entirely departmental. The State uncil no longer enjoyed a collective authority. On 25 September 1941 the councilors were given the title of ministers, but this signified no change in the restriction upon their authority. The Reichskommissar remained the holder of supreme governmental power, intrusted with the carrying into effect of Hitler's will.

1/ Deut. Verord. für Norwegen of September 28/October 1, 1940, p. 21.

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On 1 February 1942, at a special ceremony since referred to as the "State Act", Quisling was formally made Minister President. This change, of course, had no effect on the relationship of the government to its German superiors, as the Germans were very quick to make clear. "Reichskommissar Terboven's activity as Reichskommissar is not affected by the appointment of Mr. Quisling as Minister President. Reichskommissar Terboven will continue as the Führer's representative in Norway." 1/

VIII. PRINCIPLES OF SUPERVISORY ADMINISTRATION

The relations between the German Reichskommissariat and the Norwegian coundilors as they developed since autumn 1940 have been quite correctly defined by Dr. Best, authority on Nazi constitutional law, as Aufsichts-verwaltung (Supervisory Administration). 2/ The supervisory form of administration rests essentially on one-sided orders of the government of "the leading people." They are given through the office of the Reichskommissar which centralizes the control over the Norwegian administration in its hands. The organization of the Reichskommissar duplicates to a certain degree the upper brackets of the Norwegian administrative hierarchy. So far as semi-independent administrative agencies and organs of self-administration are concerned, German advisers are delegated who perform the task of supervising the current affairs.

In some administrative branches, notably the police, the tasks confronting the known authorities are serious enough to warrant direct and

1/ News of Norway, February 7, 1942.
2/ "Probleme der Grossraumverwaltung" in Festgabe für Himmler, 1941.

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constant German interference. Norwegian officials will therefore be invariably restricted to the role of auxiliary organs. Where individualized control and instantaneous action is necessary, as in some fields of social and cultural administration, the Germans have found it more convenient simply to indicate to the Norwegians the course of action expected from them. As the top-ranking Norwegian officials have been initiated into the practices of the respective German branches by frequent trips to Germany, they have attained a fair understanding of the services required from them and of the methods through which these services may be most efficiently performed. Of course this policy may be, and has been made difficult by the pronounced hostility of the Norwegian population against the Quisling administration and the inefficiency and inadequacy of the Quisling forces. More often than they originally may have desired, the organs of the Reichskommissarriat had to take charge of internal Norwegian affairs. For instance, a special German investigator had to be appointed to look into the budgetary problems and the personal expense accounts of Oslo's Quisling administration. As the probability of invasion draws nearer, the jurisdiction of the Norwegian personnel shrinks. All actions have to be agreed upon by the local German authorities before their execution.

IX. CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

The first task facing NS was the building up of an administrative machinery of its own. Thus after the advent of the German-appointed councilors, the replacement of the old administrative cadres by members

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of NS proceeded as quickly as the rather difficult problem of recruitment allowed. On 4 October 1940 the councilors of State were given the power to dismiss all those officials who did not guarantee that they were amenable to participation in the tasks confronting the New Order. 1/ The fiction that Norwegian internal affairs remained outside the sphere of interest of the protecting power was definitely abandoned when this decree was issued over the signature of the Norwegian department headed by Terboven. Pressure was put on officials to join NS under threat of dismissal unless they acquiesced. The integration of the administrative personnel into the New Order was pursued very vigorously after the decree issued by the Councilor for the Department of the Interior, Hagelin, who had requested the organs of NS to furnish advice concerning all applicants for public service. The Reichskommissar answered the repeated protests of the Norwegian national organization against this practice by arresting the signatories of the protests. 2/ Since February 1942 the central administration of Norway has been placed under the authority of the Minister President, who may appoint or dismiss civil servants whenever circumstances require. (Decree of 16 April 1942). The changes in the actual machinery of the central administration are less sweeping than those made in local government. In general, however, the changes have brought about a revolution in the direction of centralization and dispensation from earlier democratic institutions. New

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1/ Deut. Verord. fÜr Norwegen of October 4/9, 1940. p. 24.
2/ See Koht, Norway Neutral and Invaded. New York, 1941. p. 181 ff.

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agencies have been created to serve the ends of the only legalized party - NS. The old Department of Church and Education has been disposed of. In its place is found the Ministry for Culture and Enlightenment, with a consultative Council of Culture, which, incidentally, is one of the largest new departments. Before any new newspaper or periodical can be published it must be authorized by the Ministry. When "public interest" requires it, the Ministry can appoint editors. State Broadcasting is under its control, as well as censorship of the press in general, theaters etc. The Ministry of Culture and Enlightenment has control of hotels, travel agencies, and the organization of the tourist industry, also.

The new Ministry for Labor Service and Sports has a division for propaganda which has not been very successful in its effort to build up a new order in Norwegian athletics.

X. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The New-Order local administration was seriously delayed because not enough qualified members could be found. Whatever system has been developed depends chiefly upon a decree from the Department of the Interior, dated 21 December 1941, prescribing changes in local government law. The so-called principle of responsibility was introduced, which in practice meant that henceforth local district chairmen would hold office at the pleasure of the Department of the Interior. 1/

1/ Norsk Lovtidend, December 21, 1940/January 4, 1941. The Norsk Lovtidend is the official Norwegian law gazette. After the occupation it contained those rules put out by the Norwegian authorities proper, as distinguished from those issued over the signature of the German authorities and published in Dout. Verord. Für Norwegen.

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But as the Minister of the Interior did not have enough qualified local party members at his disposal, he had to import the new local appointees from other districts. In many instances party members had to take over the chairmanship in two or more districts. But gradually NS succeeded in finding more or less competent party members to take over the local posts. 1/ The decree of 12 March 1942 groups local chairmen with the Ministers and Fylkesmenn as leading persons in the state. The effective authority of the town cncil, the district council, and their respective Executive Committees is placed in the hands of the Chairman. Their decisions are sent to the Fylkesman for approval. In a speech celebrating the first anniversary of his preferment to the office of Minister President on February 14, 1943, Quisling maintained that all county governors (fylkesmenn) 2/ and eighty percent of the district chairmen were now party members -- the number of counties, meanwhile, having increased from eighteen to twenty. It is difficult to state with any degree of certainty what proportion of the old town and district councilors have been dismissed. It is known, however, that in Oslo the councilors were arrested and a new council of thirty NS members was not assembled until 2 November 1942, that is, nearly two years after the dismissal of the old council. In place of the county the Fylkesmann is now assisted by a County Committee (Fylkesrad) made up of four members chosen by the Department of the Interior.

1/ CID May 19, 1943.

2/ Deutsches Zeitung in Norwegen, February 5, 1943. The rather dubious qualifications of the new local personnel are dealt with in detail in regard to the countries South and North Trøndelag, in CID 38153, May 19, 1943.

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XI. THE POLICE

A. German Police

The German police, as already indicated, is under the command of General Wilhelm Rediess whose influence has been greatly increased through various decrees. He has been given the right to take any measures necessary to preserve public order. It enables him in particular to establish summary police courts for all acts which endanger economic life and the labor situation. The state of emergency was first proclaimed for Oslo in the summer of 1941, in order to combat the defensive actions which Norwegian trade unions had taken against several oppressive governmental measures. 1/ Since then the state of emergency decree has been employed in various parts of the country and a great many death sentences have been carried out under it.

General SS: They have few high offices in Norway. The organization is under the leadership of SS Sturmbannfuehrer Leib. They wear grey uniforms and have an office in Sköyen Hovedgaard near Oslo.

Waffen SS: Commander SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Pettersen with offices at Stortingsgaten, No. 30, in Oslo.

Functional Division: Security Police. Leader of the SP Maj. Gen. Höring has offices on Victoria Terrasse, No. 7, in Oslo. His right-hand man is Sturmbannfuehrer Fehlis, Chief of the SD. The Police has many German experts, notably lawyers, on its staff, and has representatives all over the country. About five hundred people are reported to work in the headquarters of the SP and SD. 2/ The SP administers several prisons

1/ See report in Neue Zürcher Zeitung, September 11, 1941.
2/ See SI A 4457.

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and concentration camps, including the notorious camp at Grini.

A. Order Police.

They wear field green uniforms and seem to be a well-equipped and strong body. Their offices are in Drammensveiem No. 4, in Oslo. In various places in Norway, guard battalions of order police have been established to watch over military prisoners and over important industrial installations. Incorporated into the Order Police is the Norwegian branch of the Technische Nothilfe (Technical Emergency Help) which gives technical assistance in fighting public emergencies. 1/

From the very beginning the Germans have endeavoured to win Norwegian volunteers for the Police force and adapt the structure of the Norwegian police forces in order to make them conform to the German model. Whereas the general SS counts only a few hundred Norwegians in its ranks, the Waffen SS has recruited about a thousand who have joined the ranks of the German army.

Lately the German authorities have tried to recruit compact Norwegian Waffen SS units for the performance of limited police tasks These Waffen SS guard battalions which form part of the Order Police, are recruited for two tasks: a) to guard prisoners; b) to guard military and industrial installations. Total number of Norwegians recruited for the guard during the year 1942 is said to be 518. 2/ At the start of the recruiting campaign in the beginning of 1943, conditions of admission to these Waffen SS formations have been considerably relaxed.

1/ Government Information Bureau (Norwegian) Report #103/42 N.O. nr. 10. p. 28.
2/ Svenska Dagbladet, 1943.

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It was emphasized that the formations would only be utilized on Norwegian territory for the already mentioned "time" occupations. Under the same conditions, personnel for the Waffen SS Music Corps was sought for. 1/

B. The Regular Norwegian Police Forces

In September 1940 the police department was separated from the Department of Justice. The Norwegian police has, according to German example, been divided into Security Police headed by K. Marthinsen, and other police headed by E. Olbjorn. 2/ Norway is divided into six Police Presidencies, each of which covers a number of existing Police Districts. The police have arrogated to themselves new powers of inquisition.

At the beginning of the new era, it was intended that the Norwegian police should be as closely associated as possible with the tasks of the occupying forces, and conform closely to the German pattern. But it soon became obvious that the overwhelming majority of the Norwegian police was strongly opposed to the German methods. Therefore the German masters and their native Hird followers took it upon themselves to subjugate the Norwegian population. Already at the end of 1940 the Police Minister, Jonas Lie, had to issue an order prohibiting the police from interfering with acts of the Hird even in case of brutalities or illegal arrests. The Order Police, besides intended to maintain order,

1/ Deutsches Zeitung in Norwegen, February 24, 1943.
2/ Until his dismissal as Chief of Security Police in the spring of 1943, Hirdman Mocystad was at the same time the head of the General Hird organization and the Security Police.

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prosecute infringements of the law and combat black markets. 1/

Emergency Detachments have been established within the Order Police which are used in case of popular disturbances. More important is the Security Police, divided into Criminal Police and the State Police. Members of the State Police - about 150 men strong - wear civilian clothes. They are recruited from the ranks of the NS and the Hird. They form the connecting link between the German SP and the Norwegian Police and political action is cleared through them. The Border Police - about 120 men strong - constituted from the ranks of younger peasants, is a division of the State Police for the control of the Swedish Frontier.

There is a strong tendency to increase the degree of reliability of the Norwegian police by swelling its ranks with members of the Hird, the Germanic SS Norge, and especially with members of the Norwegian Legion who have returned from the front lines or have been recalled from the front for that very purpose. New Norwegian police units will be formed from the ranks of those men whose past gives sufficient guarantees of loyalty and who will be ready to give battle to the internal foe as well as to prospective invaders. 2/

1/ According to a report from Stockholm (Legation), Plain, 16, August, 1943, the Oslo police chief Gunnar Eilifsen was executed on that day after trial by a special Norwegian court for refusing to arrest women who had shirked labor mobilization.

2/ CID 917, May 21, 1943.

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XII. GERMAN AND NORWEGIAN PARTY ORGANIZATION

As in many other countries occupied and non-occupied alike, Germans, the NSDAP has a strong organization in Norway. An increasing number of Germans has arrived in the country and the functions of the party organization have therefore increased. Outside the ranks of the armed forces, the total German population, of which up to 150,000 (or eleven divisions) belong to the armed forces, is estimated at approximately 250,000. A number of Germans have been sent to Norway to recuperate from injuries suffered in battle, and others have arrived from much-bombed German areas. The NSDAP assists the German administration in ruling the country, supports and supervises NS, as well as the German civilians during their sojourn in Norway.

The NSDAP organization in Norway is headed by Obersturmbannführer Neumann, Chief of the Einsatzstab, with whose headquarters numerous branches are affiliated for carrying out special tasks. These are often integrated with corresponding branches of the Reichskommissariat. There are a number of ways in which the local NSDAP branches may be of assistance to the Germans. For example, the annual report (1942) of the NSDAP organization in Bergen rejoiced in stating that German shops with German service had been opened. German shoppers would encounter no linguistic difficulties in these stores, nor would they be exposed to the nuisance of exasperating Norwegian clerks.

Nasjonal Samling. Quisling's program of thirty points, as it was originally stated when NS was organized in 1933, has remained the basic document of the party. Generally speaking, the theory incorporated in

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these thirty points is closer akin to Italian Fascism than to German National Socialism. Fairly soon, however, the self-appointed leader of NS found it politic to follow the German model, notably in the organization of NS. 1/ Quisling's followers assert they have two main principles, namely, that of instilling the principle of leadership, and of bringing as many aspects of life as possible under the control of NS. The Förer, Vidkun Abraham Quisling, is head of the party, and (since February 1942) as Minister President, head of the state. Obviously the real head of the state is Terboven. Immediately under Quisling is placed a personal secretariat (N.S. Förers og Ministerpresidentens Sekretariat), a larger general secretariat (Generalsekretariat) and a

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1/ Law Concerning the Party and the State

Article I

Nasjonal Samling is the Government Party in Norway and is firmly bound to the State.

Article II

The Party's organization and the activities and duties of its members shall be decided upon by the Leader of Nasjonal Samling.

Oslo, 12 March 1942

(Signed) Quisling
Minister President

(Signed) Hagelin

(Signed) R. J. Puglesang

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Cabinet secretariat (Statsradssekretariat). The last two-named bodies have a common head. Quisling's main link with the party or with the cabinet is controlled by the Secretary. (It must be recalled that the so-called Cabinet is not a corporate body).

Experts on national psychology frequently have stated that Norwegians are slow and have never been quick to jump aboard any bandwagon. And Quisling, to be sure, has at no time captivated the populace. In more recent times the Germans have preferred to clear their orders more and more through Police Minister Jonas Lie, a veteran of the South and East front. This policy, noticeable for some time, became paramount since Himmler's ascendancy over all branches of the internal policy of Germany and the Occupied Countries. For a short period, however, after the German invasion, some Norwegians hoped that NS might act as a kind of intermediary between the Norwegian people and the occupation powers. NS at one time in 1940 swelled to include over 30,000 Norwegian opportunists. Rather soon, it became clear that NS was simply a German tool. NS forfeited once and for all the possibilities it might have had of acting as an intermediary. There is no reliable information in regard to the present number of members of NS. Even the most zealous party members have never claimed more than somewhat over 30,000 at any time. Different viewpoints and recruitment of party members for service on the Eastern front have caused dissension in the ranks. The quislings have not succeeded in creating even a semblance of a uniform political movement; they have, indeed,

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themselves been the victims of their own intrigues and the pressure exerted by the German authorities. There has been, and still continues to be, a considerable turn-over in the membership. Propaganda for the incorporation of Norway in "Great Germania" has, in turn, constituted a disguised effort for the increase of German control over internal Norwegian affairs. The two practical results of the policy of identifying Norway's interests in this war with those of Germany are: first, at the end of February 1943 the total economic mobilization of Norway was proclaimed along the same lines as in other countries under German occupation; second, a new and intensive recruiting campaign to induce NS adherents or sympathizers to enlist for active service on the Eastern front.

The position of NS has been seriously affected by the growing prospect of German defeat. Certain persons within NS have rendered service to the occupation powers, thereby securing money, a part of which has been contributed to underground activities directed against the Nazis. Under such circumstances there could, of course, be no question of giving a free hand to NS by the occupation authorities. It is reported that the Germans are demanding that the membership of NS must reach ten percent of the total Norwegian population before even a semblance of independence can be given to the party.

It may be possible that it will suit the convenience of the occupation power to establish an NS Riksting - an idea which Quisling was previously forced to shelve. Under the total economic mobilization

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of Norway individual trade groups are now being established, and these, in turn, may be used for an economic assembly that is considered indispensible for the corporate state on which the Riksting (parliament) is to be based. The occupation power has recently brought pressure upon NS leaders in favor of reconciliation with their opponents in Norway, apparently in order to appease the population as much as possible and prevent ambush attacks on Quislings in the event of an allied invasion.

As in Germany, there is a special party tribunal under the jurisdiction of which come offenses of party members, and it also adjudicates differences among them. In the autumn of 1942 a general renovation took place and 476 members were purged. 1/ It has been reported lately that members have offered substantial sums to party authorities for their public expulsion from the ranks of the party. 2/. Auxiliary organizations of NS have been created along German patterns and are actively sponsored by corresponding German organizations.

Olga Djoner is the leader of NS Womens' organization. NS has leader schools at Bakketun in Verdal, which give short courses, usually lasting a week, for the indoctrination of future party and government functionaries. 3/

Development of youth organizations are particularly stressed. There is a general youth organization called the Unghird, special

1/ Svenska Dagbladet, January 9, 1943.
2/ Stockholm 2469, August 7, 1943.
3/ Adnesseavisen, January 28, 1943.

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sections of which prepare members for admission to the Hirdmarine and the Hird Flying Corps. Whereas the Ungnird accepts children over ten, special organizations for children between four and ten were started in 1943. Leaders are to be appointed for the small childrens' section in each locality. 1/

The chief leader of the NS girls organization is Kirsten Saltvold. On 20 November 1942 a school for girl leaders was opened in Skjeberg. On 2 December 1942, a similar school was opened for boys at Lena. The program of the schools, consisting of four-month courses for the girls and six-month courses for the boys, covers three main points; physical training, practical youth service, and general instruction. 2/ Between 3 October and 8 October 1942, a much-advertised youth rally took place at Gausdal. It was attended by sixty-four boys and sixty-two girls, representing all the branches of NS youth organization. 3/ The youth organization publishes a periodical of its own called Nasjonal-Ungdommen (The National Youth).

A decree of February 5, 1942 tried to complement these voluntary youth organizations by the introduction of the National Youth Service. The National Youth Service operates under the leadership of Tiedemand Ruud. Beginning with children in the age group ten to eleven, the children are taught to wash dishes, clean and mend their clothes, etc. For the older boys there is special instruction in seamanship, radio

1/ Aftenposten, February 12, 1943.
2/ The detailed program is in CID 32881, March 8, 1943.
3/ CID 32881, March 8, 1943. p. 8,9.

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and sanitation. Financial support is given to those who lack money to continue their studies. As the opposition of the Norwegian population to this obligatory form of youth service is especially strong, children have been called up only in some localities; sometimes recruitment is restricted to children of NS members. As a whole the attempt to nazify the Norwegian youth must be considered a failure.

Youth Labor Service. The NS Youth Organization should not be confounded with the Youth Labor Service, a copy on the German Arbeitsdienst, which is independent from NS Youth Organization. Whereas the NS Youth Organization applies to the age brackets ten to eighteen, the Labor Service of Youth, introduced in 1941, applies to the eighteen to twenty year groups. The Youth Labor Service is headed by General Frölich-Hanssen who is responsible to A. Stang, Minister for Labor Service and Sports, and the Minister of Justice, Sverre Riisnaes. The period of service, which at first was set at three months, was extended to six months as of 1 December 1942. The intention was to enroll twenty thousand in 1942 and eighteen thousand during the following year. The number of camps set aside for this purpose amounted to sixty-two in 1942. The first camp for girls opened on 1 April 1942 but at the end of the year fifty camps for eighteen hundred recruits had been established.

Germanic Land Service. In the ranks of the Labor Service as well as of the National Youth Service a heavy propaganda campaign was launched to find recruits for the Germanic Land Service. The Germanic Land Service is one of the Hitler Youth organizations which has a separate Norwegian section to recruit youths for work on German farms in the

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occupied areas of Eastern Europe. Two hundred Norwegian boys and girls, most of them Quisling youth, were induced to enlist for one year in 1942. They were arranged in groups of twenty in some eleven camps in the regions of Western Poland, which now form the Gau of Wartheland. The headquarters of the Norwegian section are at Posen. Einar Rustad serves as leader. During the summer the boys worked in the fields, the girls in the gardens and on the farms. They had about nine hours of work on week days, five hours on Saturdays, and Sundays were free. Still the boys and girls do not seem to enjoy the conditions under which they had to work in Poland. They were all sent home for the Christmas holidays and afterwards to a Polish winter resort where they could engage in sports. Moreover, the hours of work were shortened during the winter season. It is indeed doubtful that the Germans have profited from this venture despite strenuous efforts concentrating on the recruitment for the Germanic Land Service.

The Press and Propaganda Department of NS Youth Organization has been very active.

XIII. THE HIRD

The Hird forms a centralized para-military organization of Nasjonal Samling. In organization and function it resembles the SA. Until recently it was unarmed, yet many of its members had already gone through extensive training programs in the 1940-42 period. The organization as a whole is headed by Oliver Moeystad who, even after his dismissal as Chief of the Norwegian Security Police, seems to carry on his leadership of the Hird. Chief of Staff of the Hird organization

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is Thorvald Thronsen. Like the SA, it is a kind of over-all organization, out of the ranks of which formations for special tasks have been recruited. The main functions of the Hird seems therefore to be fourfould: (1) it is the main agency for the education of the Norwegian people in the spirit of the New Order; (2) it forms a nucleus of a police organization for the protection of the holders of political power in Norway and for the domination of the Norwegian people; (3) it forms an auxiliary organization which might be used by the Germans to defend the Norwegian territory against invasion and to supervise the Swedish frontiers in collaboration with German forces; (4) it is a reservoir from the ranks of which the German police contingents in Norway may be filled up.

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XIII. THE HIRD

The Hird proper (Rikshird), according to the plan as it was outlined by the NS, should consist of several Hird regiments. These should consist of three battalions, divided into three companies, in turn, sub-divided into three troops. The total number of Hird men is difficult to ascertain. According to a Swedish estimate, dated 21 February 1942, the actual number was thought to be twelve thousand, but it is indeed questionable whether this has been reached.

At the outbreak of war with Russia, the Nazis jumped at the idea of using Hird members as a source of recruits for the Eastern front. This idea has been consistently supported by NS organs, disguised in the form of propagandizing recruitment for the front as a vital necessity

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for the defense of Norwegian independence against the sinister designs of the USSR. At the same time, Hirdmen receive military training to equip them for duties on the home front. The training is, at least partially, furnished by officers of the Wehrmacht. A central Hird Leaders' School was established at Ones in February 1943.

The Hirdmarine was started on 5 May 1942 to train NS seamen from all ranks for the Norwegian Marine. Members of the Hirdmarine, who do not necessarily have to belong to NS, undergo a three-year training course (for ages 17-20).

The Hird Air Corps was founded on 1 March 1942. The Corps has a training school for leaders in Heggedal, and twenty gliders at their disposal, but no engined aircraft. Ten Norwegian recruits from the Hird Air Corps joined the Luftwaffe early in 1943.

Hirdmen share and sometimes control police duty at concentration camps. They also form a recruiting ground for the police and serve as a large element for the police reserve at the same time having a privileged position in relation to the ordinary police. In addition, Hirdmen are expected to counteract enemy propaganda and to spy on one another.

The Nordland Regiment was intended to be a contribution to the Waffen SS and is now composed of a small group of Norwegians who form a part of the Viking-Division of the Waffen SS. Whereas the Nordland Regiment appears to be a purely German organization, it does have its

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bearing upon internal Norwegian conditions insofar as its members are to "return to their home country as champions of the great Germanic thought." One years' service will entitle a recruit to a Norwegian government post; two years' service will entitle him to a German as well as Norwegian citizenship; three years' service will entitle him to a farm or land.

The Norwegian Legion. The Legion was launched in July 1941 to rally anti-Bolshevik feelings in Norway. The first group of three hundred left Oslo for Finland in July 1941; and in August its first battalion, seven hundred strong, left for training in Germany. It was piously hoped that three thousand men could be recruited, but this was never attained. The intensified campaign among Hirdmen and other members of NS only resulted in obtaining nine hundred men for the Eastern front, in addition to qualified Norwegian nurses.

Norges SS. The term "SS man" has a wide general use in Norway. Norges SS was intended as a step in Norway's absorption in the Germanic brotherhood. Members took an oath to Hitler, and afterwards to Quisling.

On 21 July 1942 Quisling issued a proclamation founding the Germanske SS Norge which replaced Norges SS. It was to have recruiting offices in each of the Norwegian counties. Great emphasis was laid upon "racial purity". Candidates were required to possess the ordinary SS qualifications in addition to membership in NS. There is no reliable information about the size of the new organization, and, in spite of

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intensive propaganda, this organization never appeared to number more than one hundred and fifty men. By the spring of 1943 the original idea of the Germanske SS had completely deteriorated.

SS Panzer Grenadier Regiment Norge. Up to 1 January 1943, according to a Swedish newspaper, the total number of Norwegians volunteering for the Eastern front was estimated to be three thousand two hundred thirty-nine, or about ten percent of the total NS membership. It is not known whether this figure is correct. The Panzer Grenadier Regiment Norge forms a part of the earlier SS division Viking.

Existing Norwegian units, which have had casualties of about ten percent, were to be incorporated into this new regiment which was to consist of three thousand men. In regard to the organization, the recruitment was put into the hands of Germanske S.S. Norge 1/ . The more difficult the recruiting, the more attractive were the promises made to those who offered their services. German citizenship was promised after two years' service. Tax exemption 2/ , facilitated university admission, 3/ special examination facilities for students, 4/ job priorities, family allocations 5/, and future estates in the conquered territories, all were held out as baits to those who enlisted. A Front Soldiers' Union was established in 1942. It is presided over by Bjorn Noreger. It procures apartments, jobs and loans for educational

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1/ State Department Plain 2420, August 4, 1943.
2/ Norsk Lovtidend, February 12, 1943.
3/ " " April 28, 1943, no. 18. p. 234.
4/ " " March 19, 1943, no. 13. p. 170.
5/ " " July 18/22, 1941. p. 375.

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purposes for the returning soldiers. It gives support to the families of the volunteers who are in need. Pensions are paid to invalids and to the families of volunteers in service. Pensions and allowances are calculated at the rate of approximately forty percent of the soldier's pay before enlistment. 1/ Part of their expenses are charged to the Treasury, but the Front Soldiers Union is largely financed by "voluntary" funds which are contributed by the municipalities, the "regular" quota of Oslo being 200,000 kroner annually. 2/ It seems improbable, considering results of earlier campaigns and the political climate in general, that three thousand men can be recruited in Norway right now. One company under the leadership of SS Sturmbannführer Lindvig, and another company under Police Major Egil Hoel, chief of the Sports Section in the Police Department and chief football leader in the "new order" Norwegian Sports Union, have left for the Front. Pressure is exercised on those put into compulsory labor service to sign up for army service on the Eastern Front or for front service in the Todt-Speer organization.

There has also been established a Women's Legion under the leadership of "lottesjef" Mrs. Fritzner. The leader in the field operation is Sister (nurse) Gerd Knodd. When announcing the departure from Oslo on 27 March 1943 of thirty girls who had volunteered for hospital and auxiliary service on the front, it was emphasized that five hundred had

1/ CID 38917, May 31, 1943. p. 10.
2/ Deutsches Zeitung in Norwegen, June 2, 1943.

enlisted for this kind of work "in the course of a short period of time", without stating, however, exactly how long.

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XIV. JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

A. The German Courts

Military jurisdiction deals mainly with offenses committed against the German armed forces, or on the premisis of these forces, as well as with other "war crimes." In the realm of judicial administration the supplanting of the legitimate Norwegian courts by a mixed system of German and NS courts was well under way at the end of 1940. Paragraph 5 of the decree of 25 September 1940, instituting the councilors, had provided explicitly that the judicial organization of Norway be not affected by the decree. But already from the very first month of the German occupation German courts were established and had taken over the vital function of crushing Norwegian resistance.

The German court system in Norway mirrors the transition from the initial stage of military supervision to the "civilian" administration of the Reichskommissar. At first the German authorities conceived the idea of establishing a German court in Norway whose members would have been under the direct supervision of the Reichskommissar. 1/ But in practice during the first year of the occupation, the courts of the Wehrmacht were charged with entire criminal jurisdiction, if one excludes summary police courts. Thus the decree on surrender of arms 2/,

1/ Deutsches Ver. für Norwegen, 1940. p. 11.
2/ Deutsches Ver. für Norwegen, September 22/24, 1940. p. 15.

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the decree on defensive measures against English spies 1/, the decree on the possession of unlicensed radio transmitters 2/, the decree pertaining to unauthorized departure from territories 3/, the decree prohibiting photographing military objectives 4/, all provide for the appearance of the defendants before the German military courts.

But in 1941 when the German police organization in Norway was sufficiently built up, the SS and Police Court Nord which is incorporated into the Security Police section of the German Police, took over nearly all the functions of the Wehrmacht courts. The Police Court Nord makes its first appearance in the decree prohibiting traffic with prisoners. 5/ Two later decrees transfer most of the jurisdiction of the Wehrmacht Courts to the SS and Police Courts. 6/ The decree for the protection of occupied Norwegian regions of 12 October 1942, with its draconian punishments for all direct and indirect help and assistance to the enemy, provides also for the SS and Police Court jurisdiction. The increasing number of cases of black market operations and offenses against price control belong in principle to the jurisdiction of Norwegian authorities. 7/ But as cases of collusion between Germans and Norwegians seem to happen fairly frequently, the Commander of the Security Police

1/ Deutsches Verord. für Norwegen, February 21/March 6, 1941. p. 2.
2/ " " " " March 1/6, 1941. p. 2.
3/ " " " " March 7/11, 1941. p. 5.
4/ " " " " May 1/7, 1941. p. 13.
5/ " " " " September 28, October 4, 1941. p. 29.
6/ " " " " January 21/January 24, 1942. p. 3;
July 30/August 5, 1942. p. 11.
7/ " " " " Death sentences for black market operations pronounced by police courts have been reported in CID 2228, July 17, 1943.

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has since December 1942 reserved for himself the decision whether German interests require opening of procedures before the SS Court. In this case the SS Court decides under application of Norwegian law. Of the tasks which remain for the Wehrmacht courts, we cite the following: prosecution of contravention against the decree on communication by means of wire, telephone, or letter 1/ and the measures for the conservation of valuable racial German blood (28 July 1942). This latter decree, which gives to Norwegian mothers of children born from German soldiers access to the Wehrmacht Courts, is interesting because it shows to what degree such mothers seem to have been ostracized by the Norwegian communities. The mothers can apply to the Wehrmacht Court in cases of contested fatherhood. Moreover, the decree grants the mother, through the intercession of the section Lebensborn in the Order Police, a number of social privileges with the avowed intention of shielding mother and child from any disadvantage which may develop from their situation. 2/ With the decree of 18 February 1943, the Reichskommissar has extended the first-named decree to all children borne by a Norwegian mother, and a German father who has been ordered into public service in Norway. It established the jurisdiction of the SS and Police Court for contested cases in which the father is not a member of the armed forces.

1/ The general principle is stated in RGBL 1942 I, 488.
2/ Deut. Verord. Für Norwegen, September 25/26, 1942, p. 9.

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B. The Norwegian Courts

The first change in the Norwegian judicial system after the occupation was the creation of a new tribunal to deal with offences against decrees issued by Terboven. The title of the new court was Folkedomstol, which is a translation of Volksgericht. Its decisions do not, as the title might connote, rest in the hands of populat elements; on the contrary, the chief object of the tribunal is to defend the interests which are asserted to sustain the will of the state. The appointment of trained judges (if they are obtainable) is in the hands of quislings, and controlled by the Department of Justice. Judges are selected from the ranks of NS. The Folkedomstol is, needless to say, a packed tribunal. All safeguards, so far as prosecutions before the Folkedomstol are concerned, have been swept aside. Its decisions are final.

The ordinance of 14 November 1940, promulgated on 4 June 1941, which empowered the Minister of Justice to interfere with the composition of conciliation courts, provoked a strong protest from the Supreme Court of Norway on 19 November. The Reichskommissar rejoined that it was not open to the Supreme Court to question the validity either of his own decrees or of ordinances issued by the Ministers whom he had appointed. This situation, coupled with the arrest by the German police of one of the Supreme Court judges, Emil Stang, led to the resignation of all the Supreme Court judges on 12 December 1940. The new Supreme

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Court was filled with undistinguished jurists who handed down a decision to the effect that decrees issued by the occupying power are not open to question.

At present four lay judges and three professional judges have taken the place of the jury. Generally speaking, the control of the Department of Justice has been considerably increased.

Similar to the German SS Police Courts Norge, the Norwegian courts are busily engaged in fighting black market operations, and the stiff penalties which existed previously have been implemented. 1/ The Deutsche Zeitung in Norwegen continuously deplores the flourishing black market operations. The recent increase of terroristic measures in Nazi-dominated Europe does away all together with the remainder of traditional law courts. New Norwegian courts, with at least one Hirdman to function as a judge, are in the process of being established all over the country.

XV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN NORWAY

Before the war, foreign trade played a much greater role in the economy than in that of most other countries. Imports covered fifty-seven percent of the food demand and the greatest percentage of the fuel needs. 80 percent of Norway's foreign trade, is now administered by the Norwegian government in London.

From the very beginning, only those of Norway's industries were kept busy and developed which fitted into the German production program. Nitrogen plants and other branches of the chemical industry, iron and light

1/ See Decree of July 28/August 15, 1942, Lovtidend, 1942. p. 773; January 25/27, 1943. p. 43.

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metal, especially aluminum, plants, cement industry, machine construction, ship repair yards, saw mills, and, since 1942 armament industry, were kept busy as were fish-oils and canned fish factories. In contrast, the production of woolen goods has been reduced to 1/3 of the pre-war level, the output of cotton is negligible. The deficiency has been partly met by the expansion of the staple fiber industry. The pulp and paper industry has declined considerably. The following table shows the uneven development in various branches of industry, in particular the disproportion between those working for the Germans and those covering the civilian demands of the Norwegian population.

Production index	August 1939	August 1940	August 1941
Total index	108	96	91
Iron and metal industry		110	126
Electro-chemical and chemical production	105	79	88
Canneries	63	69	114
Textiles	120	84	42
Cellulose, paper	105	65	66 1/

Far-reaching plans had been made for a European grid system based on the cheap water power in Scandinavia. In February 1941 a German-Norwegian body for the expansion of generation of electricity in Norway was founded,

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1/ Neue Zurcher Zeitung, Zurich, June 22, 1942.

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and an increase of ten thousand million kwh was planned, of which the greater part was to be transported by cable to the continent. 1/ But, like many other German industrial plans for Norway, this plan had to be scaled down considerably as labor and material shortages developed. Work on the hydro-electrical projects came to an almost complete stoppage in the autumn of 1942.

A great number of industries, not only in the hard-hit consumer goods but also in the production goods industry working immediately for German needs, had to be closed up in 1942 due to raw material shortages. Lately, there exists also a considerable labor shortage as a great number of Norwegians are needed for construction work for the German armed forces. Compulsory labor service, as well as the introduction of a great number of Russian war prisoners, and so-called "volunteers" from Belgium, Holland, France and other occupied countries, is resorted to in order to alleviate the shortage.

Price control had already been in existence in Norway before the occupation, and on 15 December 1940 the price authorities had issued a general price stop decree, which froze the prices at the level of April 1940. 2/ But due to the increased difficulties of importing foodstuffs, the closing down of Norwegian production centers and the heavy purchases of the German "surplus" population, considerable price rises took place even on the "official" market. The whole-sale price index shows an increase from

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1/ Economist, May 3, 1941. p. 519.
2/ Deutsches Recht, A, May 1, 1941. p. 180.

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98.4 in August 1939 to 174.3 in February 1943. 1/ As the official rations are notoriously insufficient, the population has resorted to the flourishing black market, where the prices are double, if not many times, that the amount of the official price. 2/ On the other hand, the wage freeze has been carried through much more thoroughly. Exceptions from the wage freeze were first made for offices and factories working directly under German supervision, so that the Germans might secure for themselves the most efficient and qualified labor supply. But this policy was changed in 1943 as special incentives were no longer deemed necessary after the introduction of a generalized system of compulsory labor. 3/ Real wages have therefor gone down considerably in Norway and the Norwegian report estimates that the cost of living may have increased as much as fifty percent for workmen receiving fixed wages. 4/

According to an article printed in a professional Swedish journal, the banks in Western Europe and Norway have at least formally retained their autonomy. 5/ Still, the enormous occupation costs, six million kroner daily, are procured by the treasury, or simply taken from Norges Bank.

1/ CID 39137, June 1, 1943. p. 6.
2/ The head of the price-control division in the Reichskommissariat had to admit in 1942 that: "The price level had to rise. The main problem was to make the rise bearable . . . The rising cost of production in agriculture had to be considered. Consumers' prices were maintained with the aid of a stabilization fund and public funds, as in the case of bread, milk, margarine, cellulose, fodder, and coal. Where a rise in prices could not be avoided, it was held within limits . . ." - Morgenbladet, Oslo.
3/ Neue Zürcher Zeitung of March 29, 1943.
4/ CID 39137, June 1, 1943.
5/ Industria, "Tyska Banker Inrätta sig i Europa"; 27 March 1943, No. 7; p. 370

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It is estimated that the Germans have drawn six billion six hundred million kroner in this way. These funds have been used for financing German purchases, building of fortifications, and other activities. At the outbreak of the war in 1940, Norway's debt, in round figures, was 1,500,000,000 kroner. This amount, it is estimated, has been more than doubled during the occupation. Part of the money has simply been borrowed in the open market, and another considerable part has been provided by issuing Treasury bills which have been discounted in commercial banks and insurance companies. 1/ Norway's national wealth before the war was stated to be between thirteen and fifteen billion kroner, and the annual national income was estimated at four billion kroner. The occupation thus appears to be costing Norway three quarters of the national income each year.

XVI. CONTROL OVER SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS IN NORWAY

A. Organs and Methods of Economic Control

Social services in general have retained the framework which existed before the occupation. Owing to the expansion of German plans for building defense works, the importance of unemployment insurance has diminished. The labor exchange system, on the other hand, has been greatly expanded. The "leadership principle" has been introduced into the labor exchanges, which has played an important part in the measures of compulsion that have been applied to labor since the occupation.

In the field of public health, NS has devoted particular attention to special measures dealing with tuberculosis and to new racial and

1/ Neue Zürcher Zeitung, December 8, 1941.

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and population policies which have been copied from Germany. Idiots and individuals judged to be sexual criminals are sterilized.

Direct control over industrial enterprise was established by many German business concerns and banks, which became shareholders of important Norwegian enterprises. In some business enterprises, German institutions replaced former controlling interests held by French, Swiss, and Allied nationals. This was, e.g., the case with the important Norsk Hydro which, before the war, was jointly dominated by French and Swiss groups. Through a capital increase, it came under the dominance of the I.G. Farbien Industrie and of the Norwegian state. 1/ In the field of textile substitutes the leadership went to the Phrix group of Hamburg. When the R.S. Norsk Cellulose - fabrik at Sarpsborg was constituted as a joint enterprise of Borregaard and Phrix, Phrix, as it has also done in other countries, brought its experience in manufacturing substitutes into the new enterprise. 2/

The German Chamber of Commerce became officially the trustee of "both parts, the Norwegian as well as the German." The Chamber symbolized German penetration into Norwegian economy. It increased its membership from 850 in 1941 to 1446 in 1942, and to 1558 in 1943, a substantial percentage of the members, however, being German economic leaders active in the Norwegian

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1/ Neue Zurcher Zeitung, December 8, 1941.
2/ Frankfurter Zeitung, October 2, 1941.

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sector of the Grossraum Wirtschaft. The participation of German nationals in the whole membership was estimated at 500 in 1941 and 512 in 1942. 1/ Part of the Norwegian members come from the ranks of the Norwegian Kommissariat who were put into commercial and industrial enterprises after expulsion of their former proprietors and leading employees. The composition of the presidium and the executive staff mirrors the predominant German character of this institution. It is placed under the jurisdiction of the Reichswirtschaftsministerium. It cooperates intimately with the Chief Vo-wi division of the RKN; liaison officer is Dr. Oncken.

Whereas direct German control operates through seizure and exploitation of Norwegian production facilities by German or German-dominated groups, indirect control of Norwegian economy works through the establishment of the native Norwegian war economy closely patterned after the German model and administered through the regular Norwegian administrative channels and its various regional subdivisions.

Norges Bank has been put in line by the necessary modification of its statutes which has been achieved by various decrees. It has been reported that Norges Bank and its branches has lately been completely put in the hands of NS. 2/

Already in December 1940 the establishment of new, and the extension of existing, production facilities was prohibited without prior administrative consent. 3/

1/ Deutsche Zeitung in Norwegen, May 27, 1943.
2/ Decrees of January 2/7, 1941, Lovtidend, p.40; CID 39137, June 1, 1943.
3/ Lovtidend, December 19, 1940; January 8, 1941. p. 5.

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At the same time a network of compulsory marketing agreements fashioned after the practice of the Reichsnaehrstand, regulated the conditions of sale of agricultural products allowing only a very limited measure of direct regional sales. 1/ Meanwhile the attempts to nazify the Norwegian industrial and commercial enterprises went on. The process was speeded up when the administration decided to introduce measures for a compulsory organization of the Norwegian economy. The framework of this compulsory organization was laid in August 1942 and took its final shape in February 1943, when the combing-out measures were employed as a lever to reshape the whole framework of Norway's industrial organization. Already in January 1943 the German authorities had lectured the Norwegians about the necessary reorganization of the Norwegian economy. They pointed out that, for example, the 17,000 people engaged in wholesale textile trade and the 2,000 car dealers and their personnel constituted a luxury under prevailing economic conditions. 2/ The decree on the closing down of commercial enterprises of 25 February 1942 put the decision of the closing of non-essential enterprises into the hands of the Minister of Economics, but requires the Ministry to consult with the organizations before taking such measures. 3/ It has been reported that fifty percent of the artisan enterprises have been closed down and their proprietors put into compulsory labor service. 4/ The decree on the organization of an assistance fund of the same date put the administration of this fund into the hands of

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1/ Deutsche Zeitung in Norwegen, May 27, 1943.
2/ Text of decree in Deutsches Zeitung in Norwegen, February 25, 1942.
3/ Stockholm 2454, August 6, 1943.
4/ Deutsches Zeitung in Norwegen, March 3, 1943.

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the self-organization of industry and commerce. The decree of 1 March 1943 puts the special contribution in aid of closed enterprises at one percent of the taxable income of the year 1942-43 of those enterprises earning more than five thousand kroner. 1/

These professional groups, organized for the first time in 1942 and extensively re-organized by virtue of the February decree number 10, together compose the Norwegian Economic Council. They are:

1.	Merchants (consolidated by compulsory amalgamation of wholesale merchants, merchants and commercial agents.	President: R. Baanrud
2.	Artisans	President: unknown
3.	Industrialists	President: Hildisch 2/
4.	Bankers	President: K. Gundersen
5.	Building Contractors	President: unknown
6.	Fishery	President: unknown
7.	Insurance	President: Alf L. Whist
8.	Hotel and Restaurant	President: Severin Christoffersen
9.	Shipping	President: L. Mannevig
10.	Transportation	President: O.M. Schöyen

These groups have the following tasks: 1) administration of assistance funds; 2) increase of output and cooperation between labor

1/ Deutsches Zeitung in Norwegen, March 3, 1943.
2/ CID 39137, June 1, 1943. p. 10.

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and capital interests; 3) defense of common interests; 4) tasks especially delegated by the authorities; 5) regulation of competition and marketing regulation in agreement with the Department of Economics. 1/ The presidents of the respective organizations are appointed by and are responsible to the Ministry of Economics. Their activities are supervised by the Administration.

The German pattern of self-administration of the economy, of cooperation between administrative bureaucracy and the leader of industry, has thus been copied in Norway. But given the fact that only a limited number of the original entrepreneurs were willing to cooperate - some of them have been expelled and imprisoned - and that the new leaders do not enjoy the confidence of the members of their trade, it is open to question whether the Norwegian "economie dirigée" 2/ will work as smoothly as its German counterpart.

The compulsory amalgamation of agricultural organizations in the Bondesamband (Agrarian Association) was already affected in March 1942. Earlier attempts to coordinate the farmers' organizations with NS on a voluntary basis met with strong opposition. The Bondesamband which is now led by appointed NS members constitutes, like any other NS-controlled organization, only an empty shell.

B. Labor Controls

At the beginning of the year 1940, unemployment in Norway amounted

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1/ Paragraph 5 of decree on compulsory closing down of production center, of February 25, 1943, text in Deutsches Zeitung in Norwegen, February 26, 1943.

2/ Deutsches Zeitung in Norwegen, February 27, 1943.

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to some 100,000 people. After the German occupation unemployment dwindled. In November, 1940, the German authorities reported the figure to be 37,270 1/ and by 1942 it seems to have virtually disappeared. The corresponding figures for Oslo, given by the Mayor, F. Jensen, were 8,370 on 15 May 1940; 5035 on 15 May 1941; and 109 for the corresponding period of 1943. 2/ In the first two years, improvement in the unemployment situation may partially be explained by the fear of the people who thought that application for unemployment benefits could result in being conscripted for forced labor either in Norway or in a foreign country. But right from the beginning the creation of a system of fortifications, as well as the extension of the hitherto undeveloped system of land transportation for strategical purposes, absorbed a great amount of labor. The further sharp rise of employment took place in the agricultural and fishing industries as well as in the industries connected with the installation and enlargement of existing waterpower facilities at the end of 1940. The timber industry, too, owing to temporary heavy German demands, absorbed new labor. 3/ A system of coordinated labor distribution became necessary. The freezing of employment in nineteen, later on in twenty-three, industrial branches extending

1/ Deutsches Recht, A, November 1, 1941. p. 95.
2/ Deutsches Zeitung in Norwegen, June 7, 1943.
3/ As it was also done in Germany, the resort to heavy wood-cutting was hidden behind an elaborate "conservation system". Terboven's speech reported in Deutsches Volkswirt of July 13, 1941, p. 1316.

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practically to all important occupations, was decreed by the Norwegian authorities. 1/ In autumn 1942, control over labor mobility was considerably tightened when workers were compelled to surrender their regular ration cards to the factory management and receive in return a weekly ration card. In the event of their leaving without permission, their regular ration cards were to be retained by the management so that at the end of a week they would have to go hungry. 2/ The system of compulsory labor with the possibility to transfer labor from industries regarded as non-essential to work more useful for the occupation forces, developed gradually between the summer of 1941 and the beginning of 1943. Its initial stage is marked by the decree of July 19, 1941 which provided for the conscription of labor for "socially essential projects". 3/ The duration of the service, however, was restricted to six months in the case of individuals who thus would be forced to work in occupations other than their usual ones. At first this decree was used sparingly because the supply of war prisoners was ample enough. But during 1942 this source of supply became more scarce. At the same time the needs of the army for more recruits for the organization Todt had increased at least 25%. Therefore the Norwegian government "after lengthy negotiations"

1/ Decree of March 27, 1941, reported in the Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 53, 1941. p. 81; Norsk Lovtidend, July 23/May 8, 1942. p. 757.
2/ CID 39175, May 1943.
3/ Lovtidend, July 9/11, 1941. p. 545.

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was prevailed upon at the beginning of 1943 to discontinue the time limitation originally set for the compulsory service. 1/

But the final assault was yet to come. The introduction of general compulsory labor service in Germany was promptly followed by the introduction of the same measures in Norway. The proclamation of February 22, 1943, which was accompanied by speeches of Terboven and Quisling, stressing the necessity to gather all forces in the fight against Bolshevism, declares the intent to lay hold of all not fully utilized labor power. The age classes run somewhat differently from what they do in Germany. Whereas in Germany the male age group is pressed into service up to sixty-five years, the corresponding age for Norway is fifty-five years; the corresponding female age groups run up to forty instead of fifty-five as in Germany. 2/ Under German pressure, the decree was put into operation immediately, and a great number of draftees were put at the disposal of the organization Todt. Pressure was also exercised on the draftees to sign up for the Eastern Front. This compulsory labor decree, the most incisive encroachment on Norwegian habits of life, seems to have created fear approaching desperation. Resistance is active. Thus on April 20, the Oslo Labor Office (Folkets Hus) was attacked and the registration cards of the women destroyed. Although

1/ See the letter quoted in note (previous footnote) of CID 39108, March 6, 1943.
2/ Text of the proclamation of February 23, 1943, in Deutsches Zeitung in Norwegen, February 24, 1943.

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the supervision of the Swedish frontier, after the total evacuation of the frontier districts, makes escape very difficult and risky, 17,000 Norwegians are reported to have evaded seizure through flight to Sweden. 1/

C. Trade Unionism Under the Occupation

Most of the Norwegian organizations have put up resistance to the encroachment of the occupational forces, and the fight of the clergy and teachers has been particularly forceful. The attitude taken by the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions (NF of TU (Arbeidernes Faglige Landsorganisasjon 2/ with its 352,000 members in 1939) has affected the production front, as well as the moral front, in the highest degree. The Norwegian NF of TU as well as the Norwegian Labor Party, have associated themselves right from the start with the decision of the government to resist the German invasion. Most of the NF of TU and Labor Party leaders have helped to organize resistance. Some of them had accompanied the government to England, but the majority have returned to Oslo to resume contact with their organization. They found, however, that the Germans had already started to interfere with trade union activities. They had forbidden all industrial disputes, strikes and lock-outs, and had placed restrictions on the expenditures of trade union funds, and had dismissed the president and vice-president of the NF of TU. Although the Trade Union officials tried to temporize during the first month of 1940, the Germans and

1/ Bulletin of the International Federation of Trade Unions, London, #9, July 1, 1943. p. 6

2/ Hereafter cited as NF of TU.

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their Norwegian government went on with their policy to remove the more "dangerous" Trade Union Leaders as well as Martin Tranmael, the Labor Party representative on the Executive Committee of the NF of TU. The newly appointed president of the NF of TU, Jens Tangen, formerly president of the Building and Construction Workers Union, was prepared to collaborate with the new authorities so that Norway could "break away from the stranglehold of international capitalism." But the German price and wage policy destroyed very soon the fragile ideological basis which the then prevailing international situation (USSR was still allied with Germany) could furnish.

The symbolic expression of the new attitude was the participation of the NF of TU in the joint protest letter of the forty-three organizations sent to Reichskommissar Terboven on 15 May 1941 (See Chapter VIII). Buland, the new vice-president of NF of TU, and co-signer of the letter, was arrested. The president of NF of TU, Tangen, as well as the whole leadership, willingly joined the movement of resistance against German encroachments upon Union activities which centered around the skillful leadership of the legal adviser to the NF of TU, Viggo Hansteen. Firm protests were made to Terboven by the Executive Committee of the NF of TU, demanding the release of the arrested leaders, an end to arbitrary dismissal of officials, the withdrawl of official controllers from Union positions, and the start of negotiations for new wage scales. After a short period of temporizing, the Germans struck against the workers. The immediate cause was spontaneous strikes against the cancelling of factory milk

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rations. The German answer, laid down before the strike in a visit of Himmler to Oslo, was the proclamation of a state of siege and the establishment of court-martials on 10 September 1941. Twenty-seven persons, mainly trade-unionists, were tried and sentenced, two of them, the already-mentioned Viggo Hansteen and Rolf Vickstroem, were shot and the remainder were sentenced to life or long prison terms. In addition, nearly a thousand persons including sixteen union presidents, were sent to concentration camps.

At the same time the unions were completely Nazified and a quisling, Odd Fossum, appointed as "leader" of the NF of TU with the authority of naming his collaborators. The number of the unions was diminished from thirty-five to fifteen. Quislings took over the funds and the Union establishments. The NF of TU went underground, but advised the members to continue to pay their Union dues in order to avoid the threatened mass victimization threatened by Odd Fossum. This policy of paying dues to the bureaucracy of the Nazified union was, however, changed in the summer of 1942. At that time it became known that Quisling was planning to summon on 25 September 1942, a Riksting, a kind of parliament on corporative lines, which was to continue collaboration with Germany and mobilize Norwegian manpower for the fight against Bolshevism. The workers were asked by the underground newspaper Fri Fagbevegelse("Free Trade Unionism") to hand in their resignations. This suggestion was loyally followed throughout the counties. In the Oslo district alone, 150,000 letters

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of resignation were turned in. The Riksting has not yet materialized. The Quisling labor bureaucracy has persisted in the idea of building up a compulsory organization corresponding to the German Arbeitsfront, and, according to statements of the Press Chief of the Labor Federation, Odd Melsom, the preparatory work for the unification of association and labor federation has been laid by uniting committees so that the corresponding sections of both associations may simply be amalgamated. 1/ According to the decree of 6 March 1943 the former Union delegates have been replaced by the delegates of the National Socialist Labor Organization. These new labor delegates, who are supposed to represent the common interests of all and not of any special group, are appointed by the National Socialist Labor Organization's General Delegate for each specific industry---that is to say, by the quislings who replace the old unions. 2/ As the Nazified organization is not able to influence the wage and labor policy of the government to any measurable degree, its sphere of activity is largely restricted to propaganda activities and post-war planning. 3/

1/ CID 39137, June 1, 1943. p. 10.
2/ CID 39175, March, 1943.
3/ CID 35885, March 20, 1943.

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